

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.  
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p.m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

**THE POSITION.**  
The advance made from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, instead of being, as many supposed, preliminary to a general movement against the rebel forces, was only for reconnoitering purposes, and our troops engaged in it are again back to Bolivar Heights.

Our reported victory of the 15th, in Kentucky, like that of the 11th, turns out to be an entire fabrication. There has been no serious fighting since that of the 8th, at Perryville, and Gen. Bragg and Kirby Smith appear to be making good and safe progress out of Kentucky. The failure to "bag" them disappoints nobody here. Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they can never be disappointed.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the bitterness and animosity existing between the Northern political parties is daily increasing in intensity," and that "this state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war."

It is not doubted that the enemy take great encouragement from our divisions, and that they will be still more encouraged when they learn that the friends of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war have been outvoted in the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. It only needs the election of Gov. Seymour in New York to fill the measure of their satisfaction.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., in a recent address to the voters of St. Louis, said: "I am opposed to negro brigades, and to the use of the language of Senator Henderson, to those peaceful warriors who clamor for negro brigades, and also, who, like Rachel weeping for her children, refuse to be comforted, because they are not." It is derogatory to the manhood of twenty millions of freemen to confess our inability to put down this rebellion without calling for our aid these semi-barbarous hordes, and shaming to every manly instinct to turn to such an element to war on women and children.

The Union losses in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, are, we regret to perceive, much larger than stated in the first reports. In Rose's division alone the total loss was upwards of 2,000, as follows: Killed, 465; wounded, 1,463; missing, 161; making a total of 2,029. Included in these figures are about 70 commissioned officers.

The Nashville Union, of October 9, says that the foregoing operations of the preceding fortnight had been very successful, and that the troops garrisoning the city were in no danger of being starved.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: "A general opinion begins to prevail here that the rebel movements in the Southwest are of a more serious character than those in the East. The rebels have played a successful game of deception."

Gen. Totten at Springfield, and Gen. Steele at Helena, both received reports of spies that the rebels between Springfield and Fort Smith. The rebels have played a successful game of deception."

The ordering up from Helena, Arkansas, to southeastern Missouri, of a division of troops under Steele, is not believed at St. Louis to have been called for by any sufficient necessity.

The Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal* of October 9, indicates great alarm on account of the rebel defeat at Corinth. It says that it will not answer to rely upon aid from the Confederate Government, but that Mississippi must prepare for her own defense by arming every man within her limits.

We publish on the outside a recent letter from Parson Brownlow, upon matters connected with East Tennessee and East Tennessee soldiers. We publish it, as we did the late Gen. Kearney's letter to Mr. Halsted, as a part of the news of the day. Parson Brownlow's peculiarities are well known, but with all proper allowances for the exaggerations and excess of ardor, it is time to consider if there is not danger of converting our friends in East Tennessee into the bitter enemies by neglect and abandonment.

In Gen. Fremont's speech here on Friday evening, he said: "He would declare everywhere, that the proclamation would do more to end the rebellion, than all the battles fought and efforts made with that view."

The "Department of the Tennessee," as newly defined, and to the command of which Gen. Grant has been assigned, will include Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River.

General Grant has divided his department into four districts, as follows: 1. The District of Corinth, commanded by Major General Rosecrans. 2. The District of Jackson, commanded by Major General Ord. 3. The District of Memphis, commanded by Major General Sherman. 4. The District of Columbus, commanded by Brigadier General Quimby. General Grant has fixed his headquarters, for the present, at Jackson.

In a recent speech in Wisconsin, Senator Doolittle said that the bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, would have been vetoed by the President, but for the amendment appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the colonization of such of the colored persons here as may choose to emigrate.

The Richmond *Whig*, of October 6, says: "As an act of justice to General Toombs, against whom popular prejudice, in Georgia, was excited in relation to his planting what was called a large cotton crop last year, we state upon the authority of the Columbus Star, that his crop for 1862 consists of five hundred acres of cotton and a half hundred acres of corn, besides four hundred and fifty acres of other grain—in all one thousand eight hundred and ten acres."

If General Toombs was denounced for planting about one fourth of his land with cotton, we may judge what the general character of agriculture in the Gulf States must have been during the past year. It has been directed to food, and, as we noticed the other day, corn is now as cheap in Georgia as it is in Illinois. The food producing capacities of the South are illimitable, and it is now, as a whole, vastly better supplied with provisions than when the war broke out.

It is not by starvation, but by fighting and by depriving the rebels of their slaves, that the rebellion is to be put down. As the public is aware, there is a distribution of rations from the Government stores at New Orleans, to relieve the more extreme of the cases of destitution, arising from the effects of the war upon that city. From the weekly publication, for the week ending September 27th, of the particulars of this charity, we get the following statement of the nativity of the families relieved:

American 897; Spanish 141; Mexico 58; Irish 3,865; Italian 50; Russia 9; Germany 3,857; Sweden 10; Great Britain 578; Portugal 28; Total 9,657.

It will be seen that the colored race is the recipient of only one-sixteenth of this charity, and that six Irish receive relief where one negro does.

There has been an amazing amount of clamor about the expense of supporting "idle negroes" at New Orleans, and elsewhere at the South, but, we believe, it will be found that what they have actually received is very small compared with the distributions made to destitute whites.

**GOV. CHASE.**  
The attacks of the New York *Herald* upon the Secretary of the Treasury originate here, and in a quarter which is known, and will, in due time, be exposed. We advise certain parties to remember the Spanish proverb—"No over is large enough to cover itself."

**THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.**  
The hope which we expressed a few days since, that Gen. Grant would be assigned to a higher sphere of command, has been already realized by the creation for him of the Department of the Tennessee. If it had been enlarged to the dimensions of the Department of the West, as originally given to Gen. Halleck, it would not have been beyond the public appreciation of the merits and fortune of Gen. Grant. But what has been actually done is accepted as evidence of the earnest desire of the President and Secretary of War to recognize properly the past services, and ability to render future services, of a gallant and victorious general.

It only remains to suggest to the President and his war minister, to be on their guard against the insidious intrigues of that rancid cabal in the army, which is not more determined to do nothing itself, than to hamper, cripple, and hold back every officer who is disposed to win battles for the country. It is not sufficient that Gen. Grant has an important territorial command. He must have also the men and means which are necessary to accomplish the results which will be expected from his enterprise and genius.

We learn from an apparently reliable source, that while Gen. Grant has now a nominal force of one hundred thousand men under his command, he has not available for an offensive movement more than one fourth of that number. This is not adequate, considering that it is Gen. Grant's army alone which can be expected, for months, to assail the cotton States in which this rebellion originated, and which still constitute the seat of its most malignant virulence.

It is on the left bank of the Mississippi, below Memphis, that is to be found the largest And it is precisely there that the experiment may best be tried, of the advance of an active general, offering liberty to every black man who will leave rebel service for our own, as decreed by Congress and proclaimed by the President.

Recent elections are most impressive in their admonitions. The three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, which have been recently menaced by invasions, and have thus been made to realize, in a peculiar manner, the want of vigor and success in the conduct of this war, are precisely those which have exhibited results most unfavorable to the Administration. If Gen. Grant had commanded at the West, instead of Gen. Buell, the insolent rebel armies of Bragg and Kirby Smith would have been annihilated long ago, and the Congressional delegations elected from Ohio and Indiana would have been almost a unit for the Union and the war, instead of being apparently against both.

The Secretary of War has always understood the conspirators in the army and elsewhere, who have brought about the disasters in the field, which have caused, and were intended to cause, the recent untoward manifestations of public opinion. If the President has been slower to understand them, it is because his charity to that character which covers a multitude of sins.

**The Ohio Election.**  
To the Editor of the Republican:

The result of the recent election in Ohio has exploded one of many slanders of the so-called "Conservative" press of the country, to wit: "That Republicans stay at home, while Democrats go to the war." The reverse is true; and it has been demonstrated, by actual canvass of the voters in some of the Congressional districts of Ohio, that four Republicans to one Democrat are in the field. I am informed, upon what I consider entirely reliable authority, that in Sam Cox's district the proportion of Republicans who have gone to the war is in excess of the Democratic element as two-and-a-half to one. In Gen. Garfield's district, the proportion of Republicans is in excess of the Democrats as nearly five to one. Hence, when you speak of Democratic gues, you give currency to a substantial truth; the fact is, the Republicans are losers.

In Holmes county (a stronghold of Democracy) and Medina county (therefore strongly Republican) this disproportion of Democratic and Republican voters is strikingly manifest. Holmes formerly gave 800 Democratic majority; at the late election she gave nearly 1,800. The total Democratic vote is not so large as in former years; but Holmes has nearly a regiment of voters in the field, more than three-fourths of whom are good Republicans. Medina county (in the same Congressional district) ordinarily gives 1,200 and 1,300 Republican majority. She has a regiment in the service. The Republican majority is this year less than 800, while the Democracy hold almost up to the former vote.

**BUCKEYE.**  
Washington, Oct. 18.

Commander Wm. Reynolds has been ordered to the command of the storeroom Vermont, at Port Royal.

## Reconnaissance to Aldie.

GEN. STAHL DRIVES A FORCE OF THE ENEMY THROUGH THOROUGHFARE GAP.

CAPTURE OF ABOUT 100 PRISONERS.

THE REBELS RUNNING TRAINS TO BRISTOW STATION.

THEY CAPTURE A SUPPLY TRAIN.

On Thursday, a force of North Carolina cavalry captured, near New Market, a train of five wagons loaded with supplies, which were being sent to Gen. Stahl, who left Centerville on Wednesday on a reconnaissance to Aldie, Middleburg, &c. An effort was made by Gen. Stahl to recapture the property, but without success.

The reconnaissance returned to Centerville on Saturday, with about 100 prisoners, taken at different points along the route. The reconnoitering force drove a party of the enemy through Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday.

The rebels are running cars loaded with supplies to Bristow Station.

## Highly Important!

Reported Insurrectionary Movements in Culpeper and Adjoining Counties.

Seventeen Negroes Hung!

THE COUNTRY ALARMED.

A refugee, who recently came into General Sigel's headquarters, gives information of a highly important character. He escaped from Amisville, Culpeper county, Virginia, and states that the greatest consideration imaginable exists among the white people of that whole section of country, in consequence of an apprehended slave revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in plotting the uprising of the entire colored population. Copies of late newspapers, which published President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, were found in their possession. The fact that such a proclamation has been made is well known among all the negroes, and it produces the most startling effect. The terror of the whites is beyond description. Apprehensions of a re-enactment of the Nat Turner horrors are felt to an alarming degree. The seventeen negroes were promptly taken out, at Amisville, and hung. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpeper are all engaged in the conspiracy for a general insurrection.

**FROM FREDERICKSBURG.**  
THE CONSCRIPTION, &c.

We have information from Fredericksburg of a late date. The conscription law of the Davis government is being rigidly enforced. Every man coming within range of its operation is forced into the army. Some have been murdered, and to these little mercy is shown, and they are thrust into jail at once. A party confined in the jail at Fredericksburg, broke out, and the most of them escaped. Some of these have found their way to this city, while others went to Prince William county. A rumor was spread by all persons traveling, that there were about to retake the city. In anticipation of such a movement, all the goods and stores in the city were packed into cars ready to move South. The rebels say that while the Union army occupied that city, shoes sufficient to keep up a supply for the whole Southern army, passed through that city for Richmond. All goods thus smuggled through the lines, were turned over to the rebel government.

**The Pennsylvania Election.**  
The later returns give 14 Union members of Congress, out of 24.

The chances for the Union State ticket are believed to be the best.

The Senate will stand as follows: Union men elected, 7; ditto holding over, 12—total 19. Breckinridge men elected, 4; holding over, 10—total 14. In the House the Union men have elected 48, and the opposition 52.

The following are the members of Congress elected:

1. Samuel J. Randall, Breckinridge. 1,447  
2. Charles O'Neill, Union, gain, 2,540  
3. Leonard Myers, " 42  
4. William D. Kelly, " 888  
5. M. Russell Thayer, " 63  
6. John M. Stiles, Breckinridge.  
7. John M. Bromall, Union.  
8. Sydney Ham & Ancona, Breckinridge.  
9. Thaddeus Stevens, Union.  
10. Myer Stroome, Breckinridge—gain.  
11. Philip Johnson, " gain.  
12. Charles Denison, " gain.  
13. Henry M. Tracy, Union—Independent.  
14. William H. Miller, Breckinridge.  
15. Joseph Bailey, Loyal Democrat.  
16. A. H. Coffroth, Breckinridge—gain.  
17. Archibald McAllister, " gain.  
18. John W. Wallace, Union—Independent.  
19. Glen W. Schofield, " gain.  
20. Amos Myers, " gain.  
21. William M. Stewart, " gain.  
22. James M. McPherson, " gain.  
23. Thomas Williams, " gain.  
24. John W. Wallace, " gain.

Price money amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars has recently been ordered to be distributed in a number of cases. Letters in relation to the matter should be addressed to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Final decrees of condemnation have been passed in a large number of other cases, and the courts are now engaged in adjusting the costs. The net proceeds will shortly be ready for distribution.

**Affairs at Winchester.**—A Union refugee from Winchester writes thus to his friends in Baltimore:

The Union men were generally unmolested in Winchester and vicinity. The destination of the rebel army is most extreme, the soldiers begging from door to door, and refused by friend and foe. We suffer some prices current in Winchester: Calico, \$1.50 per yard; muslin, \$1; potatoes, \$3.45, and scarce; apples, \$2 per bushel; flour, \$15 per bushel; madder, \$1 per box; and other things in proportion.

**The Pirate Alabamas.**  
Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—Capt. Tilton, of the barque Virginia, destroyed by the pirate Semmes, has arrived home and informed the New Bedford Mercury that Capt. Semmes was very independent, short, and quick in his remarks, looking on and treating his prisoners and crews as dogs. Some of the under officers of the Alabama were more sociable, and wished themselves well out of the scrape they had got into. The Alabama left Berkeleyhead, England, on a trial trip, and is now under the direction of the English, who are to furnish her with supplies at the different islands she is to stop at while she is to continue to prey on our commerce.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Return of Our Forces to Bolivar Heights.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 17.—To-day, at noon, the forces that started from here on a reconnaissance towards Winchester, and whom our last dispatches left quietly encamped at Charlestown, returned to Bolivar Heights, the object of the expedition having been fully, faithfully, and successfully carried out.

It was to fully examine the topography of the country bordering the turnpike, to drive back to their main body any stray rebels that were there located, and finally to learn positively the position, condition, and numbers of the enemy. During the morning it was supposed by many that our stay was permanent, and that the force then at Charlestown would retain possession, but soon afterwards the rebels were given, and the troops immediately thereafter were quietly and slowly moving back to the encampment at Bolivar Heights, which they reached without molestation or delay, soon after four o'clock this afternoon, having succeeded in admirably and completely accomplishing all and more than they set out to do. The force sent over Blackfoot's Ford will return to-night.

**THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.**

St. Louis, October 17.—Advices received at headquarters state that General Schofield, with the advance guard of his army, has left Cairo, moving southward, toward the Arkansas line.

The scouts sent forward had penetrated the country as far as Cross Hollow, but had been driven back by the enemy.

From East Arkansas, intelligence has been received that a rebel force of about seven thousand has been concentrated under McBride, at Pocahontas.

General Carr, in command at Helena, reports that Holmes and Hindman, with considerable force, are on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, their object being to cut off the railroad and to surround General Carr has sufficient force to make his position safe.

Reports from Paris, Monroe county, say that many bushwhackers are surrendering, and asking for mercy. They are immediately placed in confinement.

**The Retreat of the Rebels.**  
LOUISVILLE, October 17.—The Journal discredits all reports of a recent fight having taken place at Big Hill.

A force of one hundred United States cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day. General Bragg, with 40,000 men, was at Crab Orchard yesterday. He intends to camp a few miles below Lexington.

Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay county, thence westward, where Kirby's command is retreating, towards Cumberland Gap.

It is reported that the mountaineers are fleeing from the rebels, and blocking up the roads over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the State.

**From New Mexico.**

Massacre of a Party of Gold Seekers at the Apache Pass—One of them Burned at the Stake.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The Santa Fe mail, which arrived here to-day, has arrived. The Santa Fe Gazette, of the 4th, furnishes the following:

On the 8th of July last a party of five men started from Santa Fe, in Arizona, to go to the Apache Pass, and return to the States. When they arrived within two miles of the Apache Pass, and eighteen miles from the mines, they were attacked by the Apache Indians and all murdered. When the bodies were found, by persons under the command, there were evidences to satisfy them that one of the victims had been burned at the stake.

place on the 13th of July, and the remains were found buried on Sunday, the 27th of the same month. The Apache Pass is the great thoroughfare to California, and has to be gone through by all persons traveling by the southern route, in consequence of the water which is to be obtained there.

General Carleton has re-established a post which commands the spring in this pass, and has secured it with a sufficient force to keep the Indians from the water and make them abandon the locality.

All was quiet along the route from Santa Fe. The new schedule from Kansas City to Santa Fe, on the 10th day, the mail matter leaving Kansas City on Friday, and reaching Santa Fe on Tuesday.

**From California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Sailed, ship Wm H. Prescott, for Liverpool, carrying 43,000 sacks of wheat.

The markets are unusually quiet. Jobbers are running low in stocks, but show little disposition to replenish. Mining stocks continue to decline as the money market declines. The Opfir silver mine is quoted at \$2,450 per foot. Legal tender notes are at 10 per cent. discount, there being fear in market. An influx was soon expected, when they will undoubtedly decline, corresponding to the premium on gold in New York.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from the Southwest.

Price Preparing for Attack.

Cairo, Oct. 18.—General Price is said to be gathering large numbers of troops at Holly Springs, with a view of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

**Pennsylvania Election.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—Fifteen Union Congressmen, including Bailey in the Sixteenth district, are no doubt elected. The State ticket is still in doubt, but apparently in favor of the Democrats. The House will, in all probability, stand forty-six Union to fifty-four Democrats. The Senate, it is generally conceded, there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

**Ohio Election.**  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The election returns of the Ohio elections, sixty-six counties, give a Democratic majority of eighteen thousand—Democratic fifty-four thousand. The Democratic majority in the State will be about twelve thousand. The Congressional delegation stands, fourteen Democrats and five Republicans.

**Mr. Manning's**—A special commission of New Jersey, Judge No. 9, will be held at Atlantic City on this (Monday) evening, the 20th inst., 7 1/2 o'clock. The judges will be present, and the judges are requested to be punctual in their attendance. The place to be held at Atlantic City, at 1 1/2 o'clock. All the judges in regular attendance are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of the W. M. A. F. MOULDER, Secy.

**WANTS.**

**COPPERMEN WANTED.**  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of Military Director and Quartermaster, Washington, Oct. 19, 1862. Six good Copper men wanted. Apply at the office of the Quartermaster, and Superintendent of the Ordnance, at 240 G Street. Oct 19-21

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.**  
The Depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, by a Good Family, who will take good care of the furniture, &c. Apply to the Depot, at 240 G Street. Oct 19-21

**WANTED.**  
The New York Employment Agency, 240 G Street, Washington, D. C. WANTED: A good family, who will take good care of the furniture, &c. Apply to the Depot, at 240 G Street. Oct 19-21

**WASHINGTON BRIST FACTORY.**  
WANTED: 300 females to learn to make shirts. Apply to the factory, at 240 G Street. Oct 19-21

**GRAPES!**  
G. H. WILSON, No. 221 Pennsylvania Avenue, has just received, by express, the finest lot of California grapes ever brought to this market. Come and see the fruit, and take this morning. Oct 19-21

**ATTENTION YOUNG MEN.**  
ALLEN, wanting to go West! Attention Government Employees! WANTED TO RE-EXCHANGE! A person (situation as clerk in a large establishment) desiring to go West, with a view to settling in California, and who will take good care of the furniture, &c. Apply to the Depot, at 240 G Street. Oct 19-21

**FINE GROCERIES.**  
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## NIXON'S Cremorne Garden Circus!

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PERMANENT AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Every Afternoon and Evening.

THE REGULAR CREMORNE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE AND THE SPANISH BAILLET COMPANY.

Will appear, their strength augmented, and their attractions increased by an engagement with the WORLD RENOWNED HARE-BAKE RIDER.

**EATON STONE.**  
The acknowledged best Horseman who has ever entered the Arena.

**THOSE MINIATURE MEN.**  
SAMSONS IN INTELLECT!

**COMMODORE FOOT.**  
And his little companion.

**COLONEL SMALL.**  
Who will daily give their DELIGHTFUL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

**TABLEAUX VIVANT.**  
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

**A Way to Test Relative Merits.**  
And

**SOLDIERS AID ASSOCIATION.**  
The undersigned, acting as agent for P. T. Barnum, states that he has

**SMALLEST DWARF IN THE WORLD.**  
begs leave to state the following conditions of a challenge, to wit:

1. To place Commodore Nutt and Commodore Foot together on a platform, in some respectable building in this city, and let the public determine who is the smaller of the two.

2. To allow a Committee, chosen by Mr. Barnum and myself, and an Umpire to be appointed by the Committee, to enter into conversation with both Dwarfs on ordinary subjects, politics, geography, military matters, words of art, foreign languages, &c., and then determine the comparative mental powers of each.

3. To allow both Dwarfs to give specimens of their performances, to show the extent of their artistic acquisitions.

4. To allow the proceeds of the Exhibition to go to the fund of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

5. To show the authentic family records of both so that their ages can be satisfactorily determined.

The above stipulations I have drawn from a letter previously sent by Mr. P. T. Barnum, but which he has not answered. Perhaps it did not reach him, so I publish the above in order that